

NEWS RELEASE



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Occupational Employment and Wages in Mobile, May 2013

Workers in the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.34 in May 2013, 13 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.33, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly lower than their respective national averages in 18 of the 22 major occupational groups including computer and mathematical, construction and extraction, and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance. One group, production, had significantly higher wages than its respective national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 7 of the 22 occupational groups, including transportation and material moving; construction and extraction; and installation, maintenance, and repair. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations, management, and food preparation and serving related. (See <u>table A</u> and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—transportation and material moving—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Mobile had 14,910 jobs in transportation and material moving, accounting for 8.9 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$15.42, measurably below the national wage of \$16.28.

With employment of 4,030, hand laborers and freight, stock, and material movers was the largest occupation within the transportation and material moving group, followed by heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers (2,830) and light truck or delivery services drivers (1,210). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators, and crane and tower operators, with mean hourly wages of \$26.10 and \$23.48, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were school or special client bus drivers (\$8.82) and hand packers and packagers (\$9.65). (Detailed occupational data for transportation and material moving are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes 33660.htm.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2013

	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
Major occupational group	United States	Mobile	United States	Mobile	Percent difference ¹
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.33	\$19.34*	-13
Management	4.9	3.6*	53.15	50.96*	-4
Business and financial operations	5.0	3.1*	34.14	30.76*	-10
Computer and mathematical	2.8	1.9*	39.43	26.11*	-34
Architecture and engineering	1.8	2.0*	38.51	34.40*	-11
Life, physical, and social science	0.9	0.6*	33.37	25.40*	-24
Community and social services	1.4	0.8*	21.50	18.70*	-13
Legal	0.8	0.7*	47.89	41.39	-14
Education, training, and library	6.3	5.4*	24.76	23.62	-5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	0.8*	26.72	18.51*	-31
Healthcare practitioner and technical	5.8	6.7*	35.93	31.35*	-13
Healthcare support	3.0	2.6*	13.61	11.78*	-13
Protective service	2.5	2.3*	20.92	15.64*	-25
Food preparation and serving related	9.0	7.9*	10.38	9.67*	-7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	3.1	12.51	10.32*	-18
Personal care and service	3.0	2.8	11.88	10.02*	-16
Sales and related	10.6	11.9*	18.37	15.44*	-16
Office and administrative support	16.2	16.0	16.78	14.60*	-13
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1*	11.70	14.15	21
Construction and extraction	3.8	5.5*	21.94	18.10*	-18
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	5.3*	21.35	20.16*	-6
Production	6.6	7.9*	16.79	19.71*	17
Transportation and material moving	6.8	8.9*	16.28	15.42*	-5

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the transportation and material moving group. For instance, sailors and marine oilers were employed at 15.5 times the national rate in Mobile, and crane and tower operators, at 9.1 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, school or special client bus drivers had a location quotient of 1.1 in Mobile, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Alabama Department of Labor.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million

¹ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Mobile is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year for a 3-year period. May 2013 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected in May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, November 2011, May 2011, and November 2010. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 75.3 percent based on establishments and 71.6 percent based on employment. The sample in the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,968 establishments with a response rate of 77 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm, respectively.

The May 2013 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm. **Area definitions**

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Mobile, Ala. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Mobile County. Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2013/may/methods_statement.pdf. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request — Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2013

	Emplo	yment	Mean wages	
Occupation (1)	Level (2)	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	14,910	1.3	\$15.42	\$32,080
First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	410	1.9	20.82	43,310
First-Line Supervisors of Transportation and Material-Moving				
Machine and Vehicle Operators	450	1.8	26.10	54,280
Commercial Pilots	(5)	(5)	(5)	53,580
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	60	0.3	14.03	29,180
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	670	1.1	8.82	18,350
Driver/Sales Workers	540	1.1	13.20	27,460
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,830	1.4	16.60	34,530
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	1,210	1.2	13.60	28,280
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	130	0.6	10.52	21,880
Sailors and Marine Oilers	570	15.5	16.77	34,890
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	320	8.4	33.58	69,860
Ship Engineers	210	16.9	33.32	69,300
Automotive and Watercraft Service Attendants	120	0.8	10.08	20,970
Transportation Inspectors	60	1.9	22.09	45,940
Transportation Workers, All Other	(5)	(5)	21.05	43,790
Crane and Tower Operators	480	9.1	23.48	48,850
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	50	0.8	15.56	32,370
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	1,010	1.6	15.14	31,500
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	390	1.0	10.35	21,520
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,030	1.4	11.80	24,550
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	30	0.2	17.40	36,190
Packers and Packagers, Hand	640	0.8	9.65	20,070
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	130	0.9	13.79	28,670
Tank Car, Truck, and Ship Loaders	(5)	(5)	25.84	53,740

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Mobile AL see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_33660.htm.

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.
(5) Estimate not released.